

OLDEST BEE PAPER
IN AMERICA

THE AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL

ESTABLISHED
IN 1861

DEVOTED EXCLUSIVELY TO PROGRESSIVE BEE CULTURE.

Vol. ~~XVIII~~ 19 Chicago, Ill., January 10, 1883.

No. 2.

THE AMERICAN
BEE JOURNAL

PUBLISHED BY

THOMAS C. NEWMAN,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

925 WEST MADISON ST., CHICAGO, ILL.

Weekly, \$2 a year; Monthly, \$1.

Any person sending a club of six is entitled to an extra copy (like the club) sent to any address desired. Sample copies furnished free.

FOREIGN POSTAGE, EXTRA:

To Europe—Weekly, 50 cents; Monthly, 12 cents.
To Australia—Weekly, \$1; Monthly, 24 cents.

George Neighbour & Sons, London, England, are our authorized agents for Europe.

Entered at the Chicago Post Office as
Second Class Matter.

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A Honey Feast.—A new and novel way of developing a taste for honey, has been introduced by Mr. Eugene Secor, of Forest City, Iowa. It is worth being adopted in every locality, and would help wonderfully to advertise the honey-producer of any locality. To popularize its consumption should be the aim and object of every producer, and Mr. Secor has found a very neat way of advertising that will pay him well. From the *Winnebago Review* we extract the following notice of it:

The ladies of the Methodist church furnished something new in the way of an entertainment during the first evening of their fair last week. Eugene Secor, the king bee-man of this locality, offered to them all the honey they could use for one evening, and on the strength of that offer they advertised a Honey Feast. The bill of fare included choice comb honey, extracted honey, both liquid and candied, milk and honey and honey cake, the latter furnished by Mrs. Secor. Hot biscuit were served. The crowd "got away" with a goodly amount of sweets, but we did not hear of anyone being made sick by it, and we are assured that the supply was not exhausted, and that the ladies cleared a nice little sum by the arrangement.

The Cause of Success.—Our readers are well aware that Mr. E. C. Jordan is one of the most successful honey-producers in Virginia. We are in receipt of a copy of the *Times*, of Winchester, Va., in which we find the following notice:

Mr. E. C. Jordan, of Jordan's White Sulphur Springs, laid on our table, the other day, some copies of the *AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL*, published in Chicago. It treats fully of everything connected with the production of honey and management of bees, and we should think would be invaluable to those engaged in this pleasant and profitable business. Whether Mr. Jordan has profited by its suggestions or not we are unable to say, but we do know that he is a most successful bee-man and the products of his apiary are not surpassed by any other in the country. His "bee orchard" is a source of no small profit, and his honey is always in demand in the city markets, at the highest price.

The *Winchester News* remarks that Mr. Jordan has been exceedingly successful with his bees, and has shipped large quantities of honey to the large cities in the South, and that it commands large prices, and is eagerly sought after. This shows what energy and improved methods can do, in the development of the markets for honey.

We notice that the Rev. O. Clute, of Iowa City, is to give a lecture on "Bee-Keeping by Modern Methods," on Thursday, Jan. 11, before the Iowa State Agricultural Society and Farmers' Alliance, at Des Moines, Iowa. Mr. Clute is an eloquent speaker, as well as enthusiastic bee-keeper, and it will no doubt be a very interesting lecture.

The eldest son of Dr. N. P. Allen, ex-president of the North American Bee-Keepers' Society, died of typhoid fever, Nov. 29, 1882.

The Small Sections for Honey.

This appears to be the all-absorbing topic of the hour. Several articles appear in this number on the subject, which is being thoroughly discussed on all sides and in all its phases.

Mr. James Heddon, of Dowagiac, Mich., has sent us a nice sample of his new half-pound, dovetailed, white-wood section, described on page 27. It is very handsome in appearance, and, we think, of the right shape: $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches high, 2 13-16 inches wide, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick. Mr. Heddon advises caution in changing to small sections, and says: "You may be sorry if you do it."

Dr. G. L. Tinker, New Philadelphia, O., also sends us one, $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches square and $1\frac{3}{8}$ inches thick. When filled with honey, the one sent by Dr. Tinker will look the most for the money, but, we fear, the extra capping and comb foundation will make it too expensive to be profitable.

Mr. L. H. Scudder, New Boston, Ill., gives some very strong arguments against decreasing the size of the package, and Dr. C. C. Miller, of Marengo, Ill., inclines to that side of the question. The Doctor very sagely remarks, that if many are going to adopt the half-pound size, the present marked difference in price may not continue.

Messrs. J. C. Newman & Son, Peoria, N. Y., who claim to be the originators of the half-pound sections of honey, describe the difficulties to be surmounted in their first use, and advise caution. They also say that separators are absolutely essential, and that straight combs cannot be produced so as to crate nicely without separators, and find that those made of thin wood are the best.

Dr. E. B. Southwick, Mendon, Mich., makes the following criticism on the size of the small sections. But, whew! He has gone down another notch—to quarter-pounds—*reductio ad absurdum*—perhaps. He says: "Mr. Bingham has given $9\frac{3}{4}$ cubic inches as the size of one-half pound of honey. That, I think, is correct in extracted, but not in comb. His shaving-down experiment shows that it takes $11\frac{1}{4}$ cubic inches to make one-half pound, and when we measure the inside of a one-pound section we find it contains about $26\frac{1}{4}$ cubic inches, thus allowing $3\frac{3}{4}$ cubic inches for extra, and I think it is needed. As my hive is so arranged that I can use any size of sec-

tions, I think, next year, I will try a few $3\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$, upper side, for one-half pound; and a few $3 \times 3 \times 1\frac{1}{4}$, upper side, for one-quarter pound. The further we run an absurdity, the sooner we find we are wrong. There is always so much waste room between the comb and sections that I think these sizes none too large."

The BEE JOURNAL would strongly advise caution. Let it be thoroughly discussed, and, then, let a few be tried and, if they will increase the consumption at good-paying prices to the producer, then increase the dose, another year; but do not attempt to glut the market, else it may have the opposite effect.

All sizes will be needed to stock the market, and if the "ten-cent" packages of honey should revolutionize the market, causing ten times the amount to be used, no one could or would complain. Any move that would increase the demand for honey, is in the interest of the producer, and will redound to his advantage.

The Strength of Bees.—The *Norristown Herald* makes the following comparison between the strength of bees and horses:

Mons. Pateau has discovered that while a horse can pull only six-sevenths of its weight, a bee can pull twenty times its weight. When some one discovers how to grow bees as large as horses, the latter will have to take a back seat. But it would be fatal to fool around the heels of such a bee. With its javelin it could pin a man against the side of the stable. Perhaps it would be better not to raise bees any larger than the present crop.

☞ We regret to learn that Mr. L. H. Scudder, of New Boston, Ill., has been severely injured. He attended the convention at Chicago, last October, and helped to make that meeting very interesting. A few days after that, he returned home, and now writes us as follows: "A few days after reaching home I had the misfortune to have a team run away with me, by which I was so much injured that I have been unable to perform any labor. My right arm was dislocated at the shoulder, besides being badly bruised. My head also received several severe cuts and bruises from the horses' feet. However, I am so far recovered that I feel that I must be doing something." We extend our sympathies to friend Scudder, and hope he will soon *entirely* recover from his injuries.

Mr. Heddon as a Specialist.

The *Dowagiac Republican* in a recent issue, gives a long notice of the apiary of Mr. Heddon, and its growth, year after year. From it we extract the following:

One of the most important business interests in this city is Heddon's apiary and bee-keepers' supply manufactory. The proprietor, Mr. James Heddon, begun bee-keeping as a specialty in 1869 and was the first specialist in Michigan, there being but few in this country at that time. His capital stock did not exceed \$500, but the business has increased steadily since, giving him a nice profit, which Mr. Heddon has, for the most part, kept in the business. He has owned at one time as many as three apiaries and 550 colonies of bees, having now 400 colonies in his apiary in this city. He has always produced both comb and extracted honey, formerly giving preference to the latter, but of late years producing mostly comb.

The largest yield of honey from one hive, was 410 lbs. during one season. The largest yield from one hive in one day was $29\frac{3}{4}$ lbs. This was extracted honey, except about 50 pounds of the 410. These figures only show what can be done, with all conditions the most favorable. With so many bees as he now keeps together, in one area (an area, or bee range, consists of a field whose diameter is 6 to 8 miles), the *pro rata* yield is quite small. Where nothing was gathered before, he has gathered together and sold something over \$20,000 worth of this produce during the last 13 years.

Mr. Heddon has formerly given employment to one or two hands, during 8 months of the year, and now he employs three and four during the summer season, and one all the year around.

This year's crop of honey was some over half comb, the bulk of which was sold to Colter & Co., of Cincinnati, they sending \$720 for 4,000 pounds, the price being 18 cts. per lb. here, cash in advance. He still has some 3,000 pounds of extracted honey now on hand (candied solid) which he is keeping to fill orders for regular customers, who depend upon him from year to year, and the home trade.

☞ The time for the usual winter rush of correspondence is here, and we wish to impress upon all our patrons the necessity of being very specific, and carefully to state what they desire for the money sent. Also, if they live near one post office, and get their mail at another, be sure to give us the address we already have on our books.

☞ We are sorry to learn that Mr. Paul L. Viallon has lost his little boy—the pet of the household.

☞ Attention is called to our *new* and liberal advertising rates for 1883.

Habits of Bees in the South.

A correspondent of the *Washington Gazette*, who has a very imaginative and fertile brain, tries to explain and account for a foolish story that has been again and again published in the papers all over the country, about bees losing their inclination to store honey, when they are placed in the South where they experience but little of winter. The story, so often told, is as foolish as it is untrue, and the *Gazette* correspondent will try in vain to account for that which is itself untrue, as well as unreasonable. The intelligent bee-keepers will be amused and at the same time disgusted, at the following, which is received as truth by thousands of persons who know nothing more about bees, than that they use their sting as a means of defense, and that the honey they store up is delicious. The item referred to is as follows:

THE RECKLESS BEE.—An experimenter in Southern agriculture told me the following history of Northern bees in the South. He took a colony of the little gratuitous honey-makers down to Florida. The first year they reveled, thrived, and stored honey nearly all the unvaried summer time. But the second year a few of the more reflective bees evidently turned the thing over in their minds thus: "This country has no winter to provide against; what is the use of laying up honey when the flowers blossom all the year round?" These bees exerted enough influence among their friends to keep a good many bees from laying by any sweet merchandise the second year of their exile.

But the prudential instinct so strong in the little insect, prevailed with the majority. They evidently said to themselves: "Perhaps this has been an exceptional year. Next season may bring cold and snow and dearth of flowers." So there was quite a stock of honey laid by on the second year, in spite of a few strikers. But by the third year the conviction had evidently thoroughly penetrated the bee mind that it was foolish to lay up in a land of eternal blossom. They made just enough to last from day to day, abandoned themselves to living from hand to mouth as recklessly as does any tropic-born butterfly.

May we ask you, dear reader, to speak a good word for the *BEE JOURNAL* to neighbors who keep bees, and send on at least one new subscription with your own? Our premium, "Bees and Honey," in cloth, will pay you for your trouble, besides having the satisfaction of knowing that you have aided the *BEE JOURNAL* to a new subscriber, and progressive apiculture to another devotee.

Local Convention Directory.

1883.	Time and Place of Meeting.
Jan. 9-11, Northeastern, at Syracuse, N. Y.	G. W. House, Fayetteville, N. Y.
10, 11.—Indiana State, at Indianapolis.	Dr. J. H. O'Rear, Pres.
11, Nebraska State, at Wahoo, Neb.	Geo. M. Hawley, Sec.
16.—N. W. Ill. and S. W. Wis. at Freeport.	J. Stewart, Sec.
18, Champlain Valley, at Middleburg, Vt.	T. Brookins, Sec.
19, 20.—Mahoning Valley, at Berlin Centre, O.	L. Carson, Pres.
20.—S. W. Mich., at Ann Arbor.	G. J. Pease, Sec., Ann Arbor.
Feb. 3.—Northern Ohio, at Norwalk, O.	
8.—Maine State, at Dexter.	Wm. Hoyt, Sec.
14, 15.—N. E. Ohio and N. W. Pa., at Andover.	C. T. Leonard, Sec.
April 5.—Utah, at Salt Lake City.	E. Stevenson, Sec.
17, 18.—Texas State, at McKinney.	Wm. R. Howard, Sec.
May 11.—Iowa Central, at Winterset.	J. E. Pryor, Sec.
—, —Texas State Convention, at McKinney.	Dr. W. R. Howard, Sec.
Oct. 17, 18.—Northwestern, at Chicago, Ill.	Thomas G. Newman, Sec.
9, 10.—Northern Mich., at Sheridan, Mich.	O. R. Goodno, Sec., Carson City, Mich.
Dec. 5-6, Michigan State, at Flint.	H. D. Cutting, Sec., Clinton, Mich.

In order to have this table complete, Secretaries are requested to forward full particulars of time and place of future meetings.—ED.

Convention Notices.

The Northeastern Bee-Keepers' Association will hold their thirteenth Annual Convention in the City Hall, at Syracuse, N. Y., on the 9th, 10th and 11th days of January, 1883.

Business of great value to every bee-keeper in the State will be brought before the meeting. Every member is requested to attend and bring their friends, that all may be benefited by the action there taken.

The question drawer will be opened each day, and questions answered and discussed. All are invited to send questions. Appropriate diplomas will be awarded to successful exhibitors of implements, etc. Let all attend.

GEO. W. HOUSE, Sec.

The annual meeting of the Champlain Valley Bee-Keepers' Association will be held at Middleburg, Vt., on Thursday, January 18, 1883, at 10 a. m.

T. BROOKINS, Sec.

The Nebraska State Bee-Keepers' Association, will hold its annual session in Wahoo, Saunders county, Neb., commencing Thursday, Jan. 11th, 1883. Arrangements have been made with the railroads to secure 1½ fare for the round trip. The Saunders county Bee-Keepers' Association will furnish entertainment free to all visiting apiarists. Bee-keepers from neighboring States will be welcomed.

T. L. VON DORN, Pres.

GEO. M. HAWLEY, Sec.

The Southeastern Michigan Bee-Keepers' Association will hold their annual meeting in the courthouse at Ann Arbor, Jan. 20, 1883. All are invited. H. D. CUTTING, Pres.

G. J. PEASE, Sec., Ann Arbor.

The Texas State Bee-Keepers' Association will hold its Fifth Annual Convention at McKinney, Collin Co., on Tuesday and Wednesday, April 17th and 18th, 1883; at the residence of Hon. W. H. Andrews.

The following committees have been appointed, and the programme arranged for the next meeting, by the executive committee; viz: on Resolutions; Apiarian Supplies and Exhibits; Subjects for Discussion; and Arrangements, to receive and entertain those in attendance from abroad.

Programme.—President's Address. Subject—State and National Conventions.

Subjects for general discussion:

Essays.—The "Coming Bee," W. H. Andrews. Honey plants, Native Horsemints, different varieties, Wm. R. Howard. "Extracted vs. Comb Honey," W. K. Marshall, D. D. "Bee-Moth," W. H. Andrews. "The Queen Bee, her nature and habits, Wm. R. Howard. "The different races of bees in America; their relative value to apiculture," W. K. Marshall, D. D.

Other essays are promised, and a general good time is anticipated. Ample arrangements are made to accommodate those from a distance. Those wishing to place anything on exhibition or correspond with the committee of arrangements, will be promptly attended to, by addressing, W. H. Andrews, President, McKinney, Collin Co., Texas. All other correspondence to the Secretary. We would be pleased to have any one propound questions of interest for discussion, as we have found great interest, as well as valuable information gained by the discussion of questions contributed to our "Question Box."

WM. R. HOWARD, Sec.

Kingston, Texas.

The Northeastern Ohio and Northwestern Pennsylvania Bee-Keepers' Association will meet at Andover, Ohio, to hold their annual convention, on the second Wednesday and Thursday of February, 1883.

C. T. LEONARD, Sec.

The annual meeting of the Mahoning Valley Bee-Keepers' Association will be held at Berlin Center, Mahoning Co., O., in the Town Hall on Friday and Saturday the 19th and 20th of January, 1883. All bee-keepers are invited to attend and send essays, papers, implements, or any thing of interest to the fraternity. A full attendance is requested of all who are interested. In fact, the meetings will be so interesting that you cannot afford to miss them. We expect a lecturer from abroad on the evening of the 19th.

L. CARSON, Pres.

The annual meeting of the Northwestern Illinois and Southwestern Wisconsin Bee-Keepers' Association will be held in Temperance Hall, Freeport, Stephenson county, Ill., on January 16 and 17, 1883.

JONATHAN STEWART, Sec.

Rock City, Ill.

CORRESPONDENCE

For the American Bee Journal.

Half-Pound Sections and Supers.

DR. C. C. MILLER, 174-202.

So many different things have been said and planned about half-pound sections, that I am not surprised that my opinion is erroneously stated in the BEE JOURNAL, page 802. It is there stated that I think "about 10 to a Langstroth broad frame will be about right in size." Instead of that it should be "10 to the foot" of $4\frac{1}{4} \times 4\frac{1}{4}$ sections, that is, to hold a half-pound, the section could be $4\frac{1}{4} \times 4\frac{1}{4}$, and, so that in width, 10 sections would just measure a foot. This would make the section about one-sixteenth of an inch wider than Mr. Bingham calculates them. Very likely I expressed myself so bunglingly as to be misunderstood. But are we getting at the matter of size in the right way? If some one has used them, and found upon trial that a certain-sized section contains just one-half a pound, that is better than the figuring of a whole convention. If, however, no one has used $4\frac{1}{4} \times 4\frac{1}{4}$ sections, we can figure on the width to approximate the matter, and settle it finally only when we have referred the matter to the bees for actual test.

Although I may try half-pounds, I, for one, am by no means ready to adopt them, at least until I know more about them by actual use. Mr. Bingham, on page 802 of the BEE JOURNAL for Dec. 20, has ably given the advantages and disadvantages, but I think I see a possibility of some disadvantages not mentioned.

To begin with, most of us, or at least some of us, would have to go to considerable expense to get new broad frames if the $4\frac{1}{4} \times 4\frac{1}{4}$ size is used, for, the width being different, I should about as soon make new frames as to alter the ones that had been used for 1 or 2-pound sections.

If used without separators, the thickness of the comb might suit the queen so well that I can imagine such a thing as the whole brood-nest moved up into the super.

At present quotations we should be warranted in taking some trouble to change, but will there be any such permanent difference in price between pounds and half-pounds if anything like an equal amount of each is on the market?

Perhaps not one half-pound section was used this year for every thousand of one-pounds. Suppose the case reversed, and that a thousand half-pounds were put on the market for every one-pound, would not the one-pound section bring a higher price than the half-pound on account of its scarcity? There will probably always be a large class of customers who will think a thick piece of comb honey presents a finer appearance than a thin

one, and I suspect very few think otherwise.

To return to the subject of change of fixtures; there will be no change needed where the

HEDDON SYSTEM OF SUPERS

is used. In a private letter Mr. L. H. Scudder, New Boston, Ill., objects to Mr. Heddon's somewhat, saying, 1st, "I have little faith in being able to produce straight combs without separators." 2d, "If $4\frac{1}{4} \times 4\frac{1}{4} \times 2$ inches holds one pound of honey, will not a comb $\frac{1}{4}$ inches thinner be too light to suit all honest dealers?" I am pretty fully in accord with Mr. Scudder in his first objection, and yet Mr. Heddon does get straight combs. Whether he could succeed in my locality, or whether I could succeed in any locality, is an open question. With regard to the second objection, a section without separators must necessarily be thinner than one with, else it would be too heavy, and I am not sure that one-fourth inch is too much difference. But even if the section weighs less than a pound no honest dealer will object to that, providing he gets pay for just the weight he sells, and most of the dealers I know anything about sell in that way, and every one ought to. I have never been able to raise one-pound sections so uniform in size that they ought to be sold by the piece without weighing, for there is a variation, from lightest to heaviest, from one-fourth to one-half a pound in weight. The coming season I expect to try a few supers on Mr. Heddon's plan, and can then tell a little more about it.

Marengo, Ill., Dec. 22, 1882.

For the American Bee Journal.

The Blessed Bees Criticized.

JAMES HEDDON.

A New York visitor and bee-keeper, accidentally left a copy of a book having the above title on my table. Before sending it to him I obtained his permission to read it. I had heard several names mentioned as the author, or alias of "John Allen." I had been persuaded to believe firmly in the authorship of one of them. Since reading it I do not believe the one whom I had supposed did write the book.

I am now all at sea in regard to the matter. Say what I may, I can criticize none but the fictitious "John Allen." For the sake of what I believe to be important truths relative to our business, I will say what I am forced to believe. There is no sin in an unbiased opinion. There is no sin in publishing it where the motive is to benefit the class who read it. There is no cruel bitterness toward any individual, as I do not know who wrote the book.

The evident intent of the work is to add to other influences calculated to induce an influx into honey-producing, that of the fascination of the novel. If the author had, for his inspiring motive, that of assisting good and needy, but mentally and physically

enfeebled or otherwise unfortunate people, by inducing them to embark in what he considered so lucrative a business; that these otherwise possibly unsuccessful ones might succeed in securing to themselves the means of obtaining that higher mental, moral and physical culture that the good, the true and the noble so justly and wisely prize, then he has my most sacred friendship and sympathy. If, on the other hand, he is endeavoring merely to augment the income of the middlemen connected with our business (a thing which he is doing), he deserves the censure of every bee-keeper, as well as every good human being.

My own opinion is fully settled upon that point. I believe, from the tone and expression of the book, that the motives are good, and John Allen can rightfully be classed among the mistakes.

My experience as a honey-producer, together with the valuable lessons I have learned of others (nearly all in private conversation), forces me to believe, and my love of truth induces me to say, that it is my sincere conviction that the methods laid down are in exact opposition to the results given in the book entitled "Blessed Bees."

That this book is not only, like all other books, hardly ink-dried, until it is away behind the times, so fast does the practical part of our science progress; but it was not up with the times in which it was printed. That its author was not a practical honey-producer; that he drew largely from the writings of others and from their mistakes.

Referring to capacity, we have three classes of bee-keepers. The first and largest class are those who have from the least to the greatest amount of practical capacity, but no ability to convey their knowledge to others through the medium of ink. Then those who possess both, in moderate or extreme degree. Then those who have, in an eminent degree, the ability to tell four times as much as they think, and ten times as much as the experienced will believe, who have but very little practical dollar-and-cent knowledge of the subjects upon which they write. The more experienced always catch a gleam, if not a flood of light, revealing the true state of affairs in every sentence. This class write, but the younger practitioners, which make up our brotherhood, are of necessity led round about in circles by them, paying toll at every quarter pole.

To go on and show the whys and wherefores that connect the system of practice therein laid down, with certain failure, would require more space than we should occupy, and more time than we can afford to devote, and even to name them would double this already too long article.

The errors are: Returning Crates, Fall Breeding to Winter, Dry Cellars, Bees in the Fall and Spring at Same Price, Black Bees \$5 and Italians \$10 to \$20, High Prices of Certain Supplies, Best Honey Made by Italian Bees, Conditions of Successful Feed-

ing Back, Taking out One and Feeding Back Another Kind of Honey to Winter On, etc., to the letter box department.

It is not my province to contradict the large reports gathered together through several years and from all portions of the United States, and placed under the head of Notes, for none are more willing to admit the great possibilities of bees than am I, but attention should be called to the fact that these reports are uncommon, that they are nearly always from few colonies, excluding the possibility of coupling them with a future million-ai red condition for John Allen or any of us, and that the Grimms and Harbisons are not only so scarce that we quote them 15 years apiece, but the possibilities of Southern California, coupled with the experience of an old specialist, are not the probabilities of John Allen's three months of theory, and a bee book, in the pineries of Northern Michigan.

We know that there are occasionally men who can get large and larger yields of honey from hundreds of colonies, thus putting their thousands of dollars' worth of honey into the market nearly every year, but these producers use methods never dreamed of in the philosophy of John Allen.

But the old adage, that there is "no roses without thorns," is not only true, but the reverse is also a fact, that there are roses among thorns, as this little book gives us evidence.

At the close of the work, on page 155, blossoms a rose whose name is *truth*. Though not beautiful to the sight of some beginners, some who have gone in on the plan of "bees work for nothing and board themselves," its sweet fragrance meets the nerves of every old practitioner, laden with memories of the happy past. I quote: "So every person, who expects to get rich quickly by keeping a few bees, will fail. Money can be made only by thorough acquaintance with the business, and by careful, persistent work from year to year. But, in spite of what I say, some will get bitten by beginning bee-keeping without due preparation, and with false expectations. When you do get bitten please remember that 'I told you so.'"

Let us hope that the primary principles laid down in this book, when learned by the reader, will, in part, compensate for the errors in the general management, which he will soon have to unlearn, if he does not quit the business, broken in heart and broken in pocket.

Dowagiac, Mich., Jan. 1, 1883.

For the American Bee Journal.

Md., Va. and W. Va. Convention.

The first annual meeting of the Union Bee-Keepers' Association of Maryland, Virginia and West Virginia, was held at Hagerstown, Md., Oct. 18 and 19, 1882. The meeting was called to order with President D. A. Pike in the chair, and J. Luther Bowers, Secretary. Thomas Foster was asked to assist the secretary. As the Association was not yet perma-

nently organized the secretary had nothing to report.

The standing committee on constitution and by-laws reported, through the secretary, the constitution and by-laws furnished by the AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL, which were approved by the committee and adopted by the Association.

The president's address was read by the secretary. In eloquent words our worthy president welcomed the bee-keepers of the three States to our Association, asking them to join with us in our discussions.

The members being slow to proceed to business, Wm. M. Bowers, of Illinois, said he was in the county and so came to the meeting; he was sorry to see the friends so backward and hoped they would take an interest. His remarks had the desired effect.

The election of officers resulted as follows: Wm. Anderson, of Harper's Ferry, W. Va., moved that the same officers hold over. Carried. President, D. A. Pike, Smithsburg, Md.; Secretary, J. Luther Bowers, Berryville, Va.; Treasurer, S. Valentine, Hagerstown, Md.; Vice Presidents, Thomas Foster, Cumberland, Md., Wm. Anderson, Harper's Ferry, W. Va., E. C. Jordan, Stephenson Depot, Va.

C. M. Hicks, of Fairview, Md., read an essay on transferring bees. On motion, he was given a vote of thanks for his address. After discussing the subject, the meeting adjourned until 7 o'clock, p. m.

Met at 7 p. m.; Vice President Wm. Anderson in the chair. Ten new members were added to the Association.

S. Valentine said that he aimed to have his queen-rearing colonies as strong as possible before commencing business, not giving any special method.

C. H. Lake, of Baltimore, asked if a queen that had been balled was of any account afterwards?

S. Valentine had seen queens that had been balled that did well afterwards. The general opinion was that a queen balled in a friendly way was seldom hurt, while if balled in an unfriendly, she seldom, if ever, amounted to much.

J. Luther Bowers asked if the Albino bee was not a freak of nature, or, in other words, would she reproduce bees of the same marking, one generation after another.

S. Valentine made a specialty of Albino queen rearing and said that they were a distinct race.

C. H. Lake said he thought they were a freak of nature, and said he had an imported queen on exhibition at the Fair, that produced a greater part of her workers of the so-called Albinos; thus proving that they were not of American origin.

Those taking an active part in these discussions were: Thomas Foster, Cumberland, Md.; Jacob Ebersole, Martinsburg, W. Va.; W. R. Young, Myersville, Md.; Wm. Anderson, Harper's Ferry, W. Va.; S. Valentine, Hagerstown, Md., late of Double Pipe Creek; C. H. Lake, Baltimore, Md.; Wm. M. Struder, Millwood, Va.

Chas. H. Lake invited the Associa-

tion to meet at his tent on the fair grounds.

Adjourned to meet at Mr. Lake's tent, at 10 o'clock a. m. to-morrow.

Thursday, Oct. 19, 10 o'clock a. m. After examining the many exhibits of bee-fixings and bees, the Association was called to order. There being no further business before the Association, Hagerstown, Md., was selected for the next meeting.

It was moved to adjourn to meet at Hagerstown some time next summer; the secretary to notify members, and also to publish these minutes in several of the bee papers. Carried.

J. LUTHER BOWERS, Sec.

For the American Bee Journal.

A Standard Frame.

JAMES B. MASON.

The cry comes, from Maine to California, for a standard frame. Bee-keepers are beginning to awake to the fact that it is one of the most essential points, for the advancement of bee-culture, that we have a standard frame, and a standard section-box. The latter we have secured in the $4\frac{1}{4} \times 4\frac{1}{4}$ section, but as to a frame we are, as yet, "terribly mixed," and I believe, until we settle on a standard frame, we shall not make any very decided advance in bee-culture. Ever since Mr. Langstroth gave us the movable frame, the country has been flooded with patent hives, containing frames of different sizes; the inventors claiming great advantages thereby; but, on the whole, has any great advantage resulted from the use of the different sizes, over the regular Langstroth frame? It seems, that in the past twenty years, if there had been, we should have seen them, and if there has not been any, why will bee-keepers persist in using odd-sized frames?

G. M. Doolittle, one of the most successful bee-keepers, uses the Gallup frame; D. A. Jones uses the American frame; James Heddon uses the Langstroth frame; L. C. Root uses the Quinby, the largest of all. These men all appear to be equally successful, and I believe would be the same if they all used the Langstroth frame. It is my firm conviction that every invention that has been brought before the public, that has changed the size of frame, since the introduction of the Langstroth hive has been a detriment to the progress of bee-culture.

Mr. Heddon did not claim but that there were other frames, in and of themselves, as good as the Langstroth, but he thinks the Langstroth is as good as any, and believes it to be "the coming frame" and changed our 50 hives so as to fall into the beaten track, and use a standard frame, and he thinks he made money by it. When bee-keeper are willing to follow his example and give up their pet notions, then bee-culture will advance rapidly.

How is the adoption of a standard frame for America to be brought about? I do not know just how it can be done, but will advance a few thoughts, and leave the subject for more able hands. The able corres-

pondents should write more on the subject through our bee papers; conventions should canvass the matter and resolve to accept some size of frame as a standard, and their influence will go a long way toward establishing a standard frame. Supply dealers should stop advertising to manufacture all sizes of fixtures, and thereby save themselves trouble, and their customers money. I would not be understood to discourage invention, let us have all the improvements in our hives possible; then if they can be improved, all we shall have to do is to lift out our frames and hang them in the improved hives. Carriage makers would not think, for a moment, of changing the width of carriages in their new styles, nor should hive manufacturers change from the standard size.

Mechanic Falls, Me., Dec. 19, 1882.

Read at Eastern N. Y. Convention.

Honey as a Staple Product.

A. J. KING.

Mr. President: The subject assigned me by your committee, is one of vast importance, and I cannot but regret the limited time I can give to its consideration. It is the question which has been propounded to the promoters of all other industries in their incipient stages. When the bill was passed in Congress to establish the first line of telegraph, requiring an appropriation of \$30,000, it was argued by many, even allowing the thing would work, so few would make use of it that years would elapse before it would pay for the appropriation. The thousands of miles of telegraph and telephones all over the world, all paying handsomely, attest the folly of such suppositions. When the elevated railroads of New York city were first talked of, it was thought by many that it would be so much capital sunk, for, nobody, but a few "dare-devils" would ever risk their lives by riding on them. To-day they are over-crowded with men, women and children gliding along at lightning speed, as unconcerned as if in their own parlors at home, and these roads are paying institutions.

About twenty-five years ago, when the grape question was up for discussion and vineyards were springing up in many parts of the country, the "wise acres" prophesied an overstocked market and a general collapse of the entire business. The "collapse" never came, but the grape crop of the country has increased since that time a thousand fold, and is to-day one of the recognized industries of leading importance in a large part of our country.

So we might go on, until we had outlined the history of nearly every business depended on for a livelihood. We should see them in their small beginnings, gradually expanding, passing their experimental phases, and finally attaining the rank of "necessities." This gradual development seems to be necessary in art, science, mechanical inventions, or in new art-

icles of food, in order to educate the masses to receive them.

Within the last fifteen years the production of honey in the United States has increased ten fold, or, in other words, from ten millions to about 100 millions of pounds, and yet the average prices paid for it have not diminished, and why? simply because the people have been educated to its use. Through the influence of conventions, honey exhibitions at fairs, bee books, bee journals, etc., the masses are beginning to realize that honey is the most healthful of all the sweets; that when properly used it surpasses all others in preserving and adding to the delicate flavor of all fruits; that in the preparation of medicines it has no equal. The baker and brewer also are beginning to use extracted honey, where formerly they used sugar and glucose, but the greatest and best use to which it is put is on our tables, where, in many instances, it is taking the place of the different brands of syrups.

The subject has been so widely discussed that all the agricultural papers of any value have found it necessary to devote space to this subject. Many bee-keepers who, a few years ago, had no home demand, now find it necessary to reserve several thousand pounds for this purpose.

With all these influences at work, there is yet probably not one person in ten, especially in our cities, in which honey forms any part of his diet, not because he does not or would not like it, but simply from the fact, that either the information of its merits above other sweets has not yet reached his ears, or he is yet ignorant of the channels through which he may procure a pure article at a reasonable price. The great bulk of our honey is sent to the cities, consigned to a few houses, who do not retail or take any pains to let the masses know that they keep honey for sale; but, instead, they sell it to grocers who retail it at prices which make it cost the consumer fully double the amount which the producer receives for the same honey. Honey, at such prices, must be classed among the luxuries, to be indulged in only occasionally, except by the wealthy.

Again, some large producers, by the offer of cash down or small advance above regular prices, will sell to those who they have every reason to believe will use it to give flavor to double the quantity of glucose to be palmed off as "choice new honey," thus vastly increasing the volume, but correspondingly reducing the price and degrading the merits of the pure article, greatly to the disadvantage of the producer and to the detriment of the industry. Of course, the unscrupulous mixer can well afford to greatly undersell all honest dealers, as two-thirds of his mixture costs him only about three cents per pound. Were this abominable practice to be permitted to continue, the production of honey would be indeed a precarious business, but, thanks to the good sense of our people, by the aid of our conventions and numerous publications on bees and honey, assisted by the press

of the entire country, the alarm has been sounded, and laws have been and are being passed against the crime of adulterating food products, which are even now producing the most salutary results. The great factories recently erected for the production of grape sugar and glucose have many of them shut down and all are in a fair way of collapsing at no distant day, through the influence of further legislation on the subject.

Now, I fully believe that with this enemy disposed of, extracted honey, averaging the grades, can be made to net the producer ten cents per pound; and comb honey about fifteen cents per pound, and I as fully believe that, with our present knowledge and appliances, honey may be produced with fair profit at these prices. I speak more confidently with reference to extracted honey which will, in all probability, be the main supply for the future. Now this honey ought to reach the real consumer, after all freights and commissions are settled, at an advance of not over five cents per pound, or 15 cents for extracted and 20 cents for comb honey.

If the consumer and producer can be brought as nearly together as here indicated, and still more vigor be used in acquainting the public with the merits of honey, there will be practically no limit to the sales which may be made. It is estimated that if the amount of sugar and syrup annually consumed in the United States could be equally divided among all the inhabitants, each would receive between thirty and forty pounds. Now, suppose that each individual should consume but ten pounds of honey, and we have the enormous amount of 500,000,000 pounds at once disposed of, or nearly five times the present population. Add to this the increasing demand for extracted honey for manufacturing purposes, and the continually widening and ever extending demand for American honey in foreign countries, and the outlook for beekeepers becomes pleasing to contemplate.

Another use to which honey has been recently put, bids fair to greatly increase the demand for it. I refer to the experiments of C. J. Quinby Esq., of White Plains, N. Y. He has, during the past three years, produced a wine in considerable quantities, rivaling in fine and delicate flavor the best imported brands, and used nothing in its production but pure honey, of any variety. Very little of his wine has been kept over eighteen months, for the reason that the demand is greatly in advance of the supply. He sells it for communion services and medical use, as the best physicians in his town recommend it. We do not refer to this because we favor the wine industry (for we aim to be temperate in all things) but only to show what will, in all probability, at no distant day, consume a large quantity of our surplus extracted honey, especially the darker varieties. What would be the state of the grape market to-day if the production of wine should suddenly cease? Now, assuming that wine made from honey

is as good as that made from grapes, that one gallon of honey will produce at least two gallons of wine, worth at the very lowest estimate, \$1.25 per gallon, it is easily seen that the manufacturer can use 10 cent honey and yet make a large percentage on his investment.

Thus we have endeavored to give some of our reasons for believing that extracted honey, at least, will become a staple article in our markets, so soon as the supply may be relied upon to answer all the demands which will be made upon it, and this rests entirely with the producer. Comb honey will likely continue a luxury, as long as producers treat it as such, by reducing the sensible one-and-a-half and two-pound boxes down to those containing a mere mouthful.

New York, Jan. 1883.

For the American Bee Journal.

Wood Separators for Small Sections.

J. C. NEWMAN & SON.

Having read with much interest the proceedings of the Michigan State Convention, and also the article on page 802 of the BEE JOURNAL, we will state something of our experience in the use of small packages for comb honey.

In the season of 1878 we decided to use small sections for honey, the size being, if we remember rightly, $3\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{4}$, and without separators. The sections were filled complete with foundation and we supposed we were sure of having them all very perfectly filled, but, on taking them from the hives, the very opposite was the case. The worst of all was the difficulty of putting into the crates; but, after much patience, it was completed, and shipped to Thurber & Co., of New York, with very good results.

It took but one season to decide that it was utterly impossible to produce a fancy article of comb honey without the use of separators, even with small sections and the use of comb foundation. After the above experience we decided to adopt a very different plan, which was as follows: To change the size of package and use them on the same section racks that we used for other sizes; which would necessitate a size $3 \times 3\frac{1}{2} \times 2$ to hold exactly one-half pound, and right here we will say that we have put up many hundred crates of fifty sections, weighing from 24 to 26 pounds.

We use separators of very thin wood, and we are very particular to take the honey from the hives as soon as finished, for the bees will soil the small packages very quickly.

In the season of 1880 we produced about 6,000 of the half-pound sections of honey, and made a sample shipment to Voigt, Mahood & Co., of Pittsburgh, with returns at \$6.75 per case, and an order for all we had, at the same price, stating that it was the neatest article of the kind that had ever been placed on their market. The past season we made a sample shipment to Crocker & Blake, of Boston, with returns at \$7

per case, and saying it was the finest of anything they had ever had.

The only objections to Mr. Bingham's $4\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{2}$ would be the extra expense of foundation, and the combs being so very thin. Would the bees work out the wax as well, or would they leave the (so-called) fish bone in the center? And, also, would not the time occupied by the bees in capping so large a surface, for so little honey, be a more serious objection?

After an experience of four years with the half-pound sections, and for the benefit of those who are about to begin their use, we will say that the coming season we shall again change our package, which will be $3\frac{1}{2} \times 4 \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ for the following reasons: It would give a better-sized comb for cutting up, and the combs, being thinner, the bees would fill out better around the outside, next to the wood.

Unless properly adjusted to the hive, and very particular attention is given, the yield per colony, will be very much less than if larger-sized packages were used. If any of the brother bee-keepers used half-pound sections before 1878, let him report through the columns of your very valuable BEE JOURNAL.

Peoria, N. Y., Jan. 1, 1883.

For the American Bee Journal.

Bee-Keeping in Nebraska.

WM. STOLLEY.

I started "Apiculture" here, 150 miles west of the Big Muddy (Missouri River), three years ago, with but two rather weak colonies of black bees, without having at that time the slightest knowledge of them. As was to be expected, under such circumstances, I blundered in my first summer's management, viz.: increasing from 2 very weak, to 3 still weaker colonies in the fall, but with very little honey for winter stores.

Then I got hold of the excellent BEE JOURNAL and found how far I was missing the mark. But, following strictly its teachings, I succeeded in providing, in time, my bees with the required winter stores, by feeding night and day with coffee A sugar syrup; and, in the spring of 1881, I found to my great satisfaction that every colony was alive, although seriously afflicted with dysentery, and two of the old queens dead. So I commenced the season of 1881 with 6 colonies, and, aided by the use of comb foundation, I increased to 14 colonies that season, and obtained 230 pounds of extracted surplus honey.

Meanwhile, I procured, of Rev. A. Salisbury, 4 tested queens, three of them Italians and one pure Cyprian; all of them were properly introduced before cold weather set in, in 1881. Only 2 of these queens proved suitable for breeders; and, in particular, the Cyprian queen outstripped all the rest. She proved to be, not only exceedingly prolific, but her worker bees are also amiable and the best honey gatherers. From these 2 queens I have reared 20 queens in 1882, of which 17 are Cypri-

ans and but 3 Italians, allowing no drones to be reared in my little apiary but in the Italian colony; hence, all my Cyprian queens were mated with Italian drones.

The spring of 1882 found me as the owner of 12 good colonies of bees, viz.: 1 Cyprian, 1 Italian, and 10 black and hybrids; since 2 colonies had lost their queens during winter, and I had to unite the queenless ones with other colonies.

With the aid of 4 additional Italian queens bought, one from G. M. Doolittle, one from Chas. Dadant & Son, and two from Scovell & Anderson, the aid of 70 lbs. of foundation, and the pasturage of one acre of melilot clover, I increased to 38 strong colonies in the fall, and obtained 520 lbs. of extracted, and 80 lbs. of comb honey, in 2-pound sections, which I readily sold at 25c. per pound.

Towards the close of the season I lost my Doolittle queen, after I had reared 4 queens from her. I also reared 4 queens from the Dadant, and 2 from the Scoville & Anderson queen. I have superseded all my black and hybrid queens, except 3, which proved to be the best of that race of bees, as I desire to winter them once more, and compare results next spring.

About the middle of October I finished packing my bees (inside the hives) with woolen blankets and chaff, and about the middle of November I moved them back to the rear wall of my bee-house, and packed them in prairie hay, sheltered the entrance with slanting boards, and then covered the whole 2 feet thick with prairie hay. On December 17 my bees had their last flight, and I hope that they will pull through the winter all right.

Whether bee-keeping can be carried on successfully, in this, the so-called "Desert of America," I consider *practically solved*. At least, I have got the requisite confidence to persevere, and my little success has already inspired others, who will try their hand at it during the coming season.

I have partly sold, and partly ordered 12 colonies at from \$12 to \$15 per colony, the risk of wintering to rest with the purchaser, and, with the proceeds, I propose to build a honey-house in addition to my bee-house, 80 feet long.

Our lands are cheap, and melilot, matrimony vines and borage will always do well with us, hence, what should hinder us from becoming successful apiculturists? I now have $1\frac{1}{2}$ acre of matrimony vines well established, which will feed my bees from early spring till frost. Near me, are about 20 acres of melilot (*Melilotus Alba*) which are entirely devoted to bee pasturage and also 1 acre of borage.

We are preparing another bee-farm on a larger scale, on the Loop River, where 50 acres or more will be sown with melilot, and as many acres with matrimony vines as can be grown with plants obtainable; and as soon as ready, we propose to put the bees there, and do not care much about white clover, basswood, etc.

I predict that "the Desert of America," will count big, in the near future, as a honey-producing section of this land of plenty, and the AMERICAN

BEE JOURNAL will count its subscribers from the "far West" by hundreds. I will send you the names of parties who become practically interested in apiculture as fast as the nucleus apiaries originate here.

Grand Island, Neb., Dec. 28, 1882.

For the American Bee Journal

The Folly of Too Small a Section.

L. H. SCUDDER.

I have read with care the remarks of Mr. T. F. Bingham, the editor, and others, on page 802 of the BEE JOURNAL, and will try and give you some of the reasons why I think we, as honey-producers, should not advocate the use of a continually decreasing size of package for honey. In the first place, neither dealer or consumer would require us to go below a one-pound section, if we did not induce them to by placing it before them; but we, in our anxiety to outstrip our neighbor in the production of an article which will appear nicer and, by that means, sell more rapidly and for a shade higher price, continue to reduce the size of sections until (if this folly is continued) honey cannot be produced with sufficient profit to justify a person of ordinary intelligence in engaging in the business.

We know from experience that honey consumers will not be willing to pay a high price, because of the novelty of the package. What was more attractive in appearance than the glassed section, and still, how short-lived it was? Glass at 25 to 30 cents per pound was more expensive food than consumers could afford; and buying wood at similar prices will become burdensome when we get to using about as much wood for one-half or one-quarter of a pound of honey as we are now using for one pound.

I cannot view it in any other light, than that honey-producers are working against their own interests, in advocating the use of a smaller package. Let me give you a few reasons why I think so.

1st. We must discard all our material left over from last year, which to some of us is a considerable item.

2nd. Make new supers, which means money, whatever style we see fit to adopt.

3d. Double or quadruple our expenses for comb foundation.

4th. Compel the bees to use double the amount of material for capping, and requiring additional time to perform the labor.

5th. Doubling or quadrupling the labor in the manipulation of the sections from the preparation to the final packing for market.

Is it not clear that this additional labor will compel many of us to carry a decreased number of colonies? I see no other way, for the very important reason that competent help cannot be obtained; at least, that is the case in my locality, and I presume it is so in many others.

Now, taking this view of the case, how are we, as bee-keepers, to manage to win bread for our families? Some

times, for years in succession, the crop will be light, and our profits small, barely sufficient to maintain our families; then, perhaps, a perfect deluge of nectar will come, every shrub and flower bending beneath its weight, and as our busy little workers come rushing home, laden to their utmost capacity with their precious freight, would it not be interesting to watch us "Progressive Apiarists" undertake to measure and store away the fruits of their labor in half-pound sections.

Truly, the prospect is not flattering; it seems to me that it would be a hopeless task, and I, for one, cannot see my way clear to undertake it. Call this "croaking" of an old fogey, if you see fit; I care but little; if the business ceases to be profitable, dearly as I love it, I will turn my hand to something else.

New Boston, Ill., Jan. 1, 1883.

Read before the Maine Convention.

Bee-Keeping for Ladies.

ISAAC F. PLUMMER.

I have thought perhaps it would not be out of place to give you a few thoughts on bee-keeping as an employment for ladies; as I know there are a number of ladies in our State who are interested in bee-keeping, and I have often thought that bee-culture and its benefits have never been properly or fully presented to ladies as a light and profitable employment.

The subject of bees and flowers is so inexhaustible, so full of interest, indispensable to each other, and each so well adapted to the care and cultivation by ladies, that a few hints on this interesting subject may lead to others still greater.

Bee-culture, like all sciences, is full of opportunities for research, and I think, even more interesting; and, in fact, there is a certain mystery about the habits of bees that forever keeps the imagination waiting for some new discovery or development.

The great drawback to bee-keeping has been stings, but modern improvements in bee-culture, such as bee-veils, gloves and bee-smokers properly used should be sufficient to forever dispel every fear even of the most timid.

Bees have been spoken of from the earliest history of the world, and we often see them alluded to in the Bible, and bees and honey in those days were spoken of as possessing wonderful virtues. Some of the greatest writers in the history of our world mention the honey bee as being a gift of the gods, and so I am led to believe that many a silent lesson in the economy of the world has been learned from the wonderful bee. We never forget that sweet and simple song:

"How doth the little busy bee
Improve each shining hour."

It teaches us that the sweets of this life are offered to us all as freely as the sweets of the flowery kingdom to the virtuous and industrious bee. If we but imitate these virtuous habits our coffers will overflow with the sweets of life. In fact, the whole study

and practice of bee-culture is refining, ennobling and elevating.

Ladies are certainly adapted to bee-keeping, because, as a general rule, they love and cultivate flowers, the very perfection of virtue and inspiration; and bees and flowers seem inseparable. Where flowers are, bees are; even in the deserts where the foot of man has never trod. In the cliffs, on the hills, and in the valleys may be found the industrious little bee, sipping the sweets from the many flower that are

"born to blush unseen,
And waste their sweetness on the desert air."

What a wonderful mission these little workers seem to perform while gathering honey, which the Bible declares is "sweet to the soul, and health to the bones." They spread from flower to flower the germs of life of the sweetest things of earth's broad bosom. Let us provide abundant forage for our bees, fill our gardens full of flowers and thus invite them to come and taste of the nectar which the flowers produce within our bowers. I would not advise all ladies to keep bees; but to those who have time, inclination, and wish all the benefits, including the profits of bee-keeping, I say, try a few colonies. Give them the same care and attention you give flowers, and I am sure the results will exceed your most sanguine expectations. Some of the smartest bee-keepers we have in this country are ladies, and I see no reason why the ladies of Maine cannot be as successful in this branch of business as ladies are in other States.

SELECTIONS FROM OUR LETTER BOX

Smartweed and Hearts-ease.

The past season has been the best of the past four years with us. My bees gathered pollen from the hazel nut, and, perhaps, from soft maple as early as February. During April and May bees could do but little, on account of cold and wet weather. I fed mine; had I not, many of them would have starved. The principal flow of honey in Southeastern Nebraska was from the smartweed or hearts-ease, of which there is an abundance growing up among the corn after the farmer has finished cultivating it; also growing thick on wheat and oat stubble, after harvest, or by the way side, everywhere, nearly, except on the prairie. There are several varieties of this weed which yield an abundance of honey superior in flavor to the well-known basswood. I have both kind, and most of my customers prefer the hearts-ease honey. This plant blooms from the 1st of August till frost. My bees commenced swarming in August, and continued to swarm until late in September. One swarm of Cyprian bees came out the last of August. I hived them in the Oatman Modest Hive, gave them 1 frame of brood and the

remainder of foundation. I put on surplus boxes, and closed the hive. This swarm gave me about 30 lbs. of comb honey, besides building out and filling the brood-chamber completely. Cyprian bees color their combs more than the German bees. I think they work over all the old comb they can find; besides, they are not careful about the quality of propolis they use. One colony used black paint from barbed wire fences, and their combs were as black as pitch, and had the odor of coal tar. P. BOLINGER.

Salem, Neb., Dec. 22, 1882.

An Average of 57 Pounds per Colony.

It has been a very hard season here for bees, a year ago this fall I packed 29 colonies in sawdust, with chaff over the frames; when spring came they were all alive, but one was queenless, which was united with another weak colony. I succeeded in bringing the 28 colonies through the cold, late spring by feeding a little over 100 lbs. of coffee A sugar. My increase was from 28 to 44, mostly by natural swarming. I also had two swarms leave for parts unknown. I took from them 850 lbs. of comb and 750 lbs. of extracted honey, which gives an average of a little over 57 lbs. for each colony in the spring. My honey was sold here in Scranton, the comb for 16 cts. per lb. and the extracted for 14 cts.

C. E. MILLER.

Industry, Pa., Dec. 20, 1882.

Paste for Honey Labels.

Please state, through the BEE JOURNAL, how to make mucilage or paste that will hold labels on new tin. I have tried a mucilage of gum arabic, but it is not a success.

WM. ROBERTS.

Vaughansville, Ohio.

[This question has been overlooked for some time; we will now answer it. Mr. C. Haucke, of Kentucky, gives the following, which he avers will be successful: "Make a thin batter of best buckwheat flour, stir this in boiling water, on a slow fire; when cooked, or thick, take it from over the fire, and, to each quart, stir in 2 oz. of New Orleans sugar or molasses, while hot. Keep in a cool place. This paste will stick as well to a non-porous surface as to a porous one.—ED.]

Last Season was the Best in 5 Years.

The season of 1882, after fruit blossoms came out, was the best for the past 5 years, for bee-keeping, in this locality. Bees commenced swarming and gave one swarm each all round, during fruit bloom, which was the most profuse bloom ever seen in this section of the country. After fruit blossoms had gone, white clover came out in great abundance, yielding well. I obtained, on an average, 40 lbs. per colony of comb honey, in 1-pound sections, from white clover; and 20 lbs. per colony in 1-pound sections from basswood; making 60 lbs. per colony

of white honey in the comb. The fall yield was equally as good; my colonies storing 40 lbs. each, from buckwheat and goldenrod. I notice that some apiarists think buckwheat a poor honey plant; my experience is that it is one of the best honey plants we have. Last fall there was a field of buckwheat about a quarter of a mile from my apiary, the road being between the field and the apiary. I have repeatedly had people stop and tell me that the bees were swarming, such a roaring they made going to and fro from the buckwheat field. My bees are now all packed on the plan given by Mr. Heddon, except 12 colonies which I put in the cellar, for an experiment, having generally wintered on the summer stands. I think either Mr. Heddon's or Mr. Doolittle's writings are worth twice the subscription price of the BEE JOURNAL to any one keeping bees. E. W. WALES.

Disco, Mich.

Receipts for Cooking Green and Dried Fruits.

Please publish the following receipts and add to the pamphlet on "Honey as Food and Medicine."

GREEN FRUIT.—If mellow, use only extracted honey, it being the only liquid, it holds the fruit firm and gives a very rich flavor, sweeten or season with spices, to suit the taste. Cook slowly until done.

DRIED FRUIT.—Cook same as above, only add water enough to swell the fruit, after which add the extracted honey and spices, to suit taste. Cook slowly until done.

BRAY & SEACORD.

Warthan, Cal.

A Good Showing.

The past year has been one of the most laborious I have ever experienced, having the sole care of my apiary, and an orchard of 15 acres, of both large and small fruits, adapted to this climate; also superintending and working occasionally in an excavation for a fish pond, in my orchard, where there is a number of small living springs of water, affording a constant flow the year round. I am in hopes to finish it this winter, and shall stock it with the German carp in the spring. I commenced the season with about 40 colonies of bees, and by natural swarming, increased to 160; sold off 20 in the summer, and secured about 3,000 lbs. of surplus comb honey, leaving the hives with honey in store.

HIRAM CRAIG.

Fort Calhoun, Neb.

Italians vs. Native Bees.

As I have now got all of my bees into winter quarters, I will hand in my report. I had 175 colonies last fall; lost none; wintered on the summer stands, mostly black bees. I obtained 13,000 lbs. of honey, nearly all extracted. I have now 295 colonies; have 22 queens reared in 1881 from an imported Italian; got 1 imported Italian queen of Mr. Dadant, early in 1882 and I have about 40 queens reared from her; a part of them, I think, are purely mated. I think that I will

weed all of the blacks and hybrids out of my home yard, next spring, and run it with Italian bees. I think that I can rear them very nearly pure there, as there are no other bees within 4 miles. But I am not yet satisfied that the Italian bee is better than the blacks, taking all points into consideration. I intend to have one yard of them pure, and then watch them closely. I want to know which is best, as I think of going more extensively into the bee business. I shall make some chaff quadruple Langstroth hives, this winter, two stories high. I have one now that I made last year; it has 4 swarms of bees in it and I like it very well, it is the only Langstroth hive I have. E. FRANCE.

Platteville, Wis., Dec. 4, 1882.

Strong Colonies Necessary for Success.

The spring was very backward, so that owing to chilled brood and other causes, my colonies were, if anything, weaker on the 1st of June than they were on April 1. This is my season's work: April 1st, 7 weak and 2 strong colonies; 9 Nov. 15, stored into winter quarters, 14 strong colonies with an abundance of stores. My crop is 600 lbs. extracted white clover; 200 lbs. extracted fall honey; 350 lbs. comb honey; total 1,150 lbs. My experience, like that of many others, is that the number of colonies is of less importance than their strength; and I have resolved hereafter to keep only strong colonies, if I can have but a single one. F. P. BOUTELLER.

Belle River, Ont.

Wintering in Chaff Hives.

I had 98 colonies to start with in the spring of 1881; increased to 204; all in good shape for winter, and packed them on from 5 to 7 frames, in chaff hives with division-boards, with the open space filled with chaff, and a chaff box over the frames with muslin bottom and from four to six inches of dry oats chaff, and the whole hive, except the front, covered with dry hay. The winter was very open; the entrance being open all the time. They came through with less than 5 per cent. of loss. Now, then, I had two extremes of temperature, with bees put away just the same way, except that in one case the snow and ice effectually blocked up the entrance and in the other it was open. Now, my opinion is that chaff hives and chaff packing give a more even temperature and that the chaff box on top absorbed the moisture so that the bees were kept in a healthy condition. I have packed 58 colonies this winter in chaff hives with chaff division-boards 2 inches thick, with muslin on one side and $\frac{1}{8}$ inch boards on the other, with the muslin next to the bees. G. ROUSE.

Wahoo, Neb., Dec. 21, 1882.

Glassed or Not.

Please state whether the small sections (1 or $\frac{1}{4}$ lb.) are expected to be glassed, for market.

A SUBSCRIBER.

[No. The crates should be glassed, but not the sections.—ED.]

Packed in Sawdust.

I commenced the season with 7 colonies, blacks and Italians (4 blacks and 3 Italians); increased to 27 colonies, and have them all Italianized; took 250 lbs. of extracted and 100 lbs. of comb honey in 2-pound sections. I use the Langstroth hive and pack them in sawdust, on their summer stands, similar to the plan of James Heddon.

J. W. SEARS.

Harrodsburg, Ind., Dec. 27, 1882.

Thickness of Wood of Small Sections.

In No. 51, page 802, of the BEE JOURNAL, Mr. T. F. Bingham gives the proper size to make half-pound sections; in doing so he did not give the thickness of the section, or inside measurement. Please give this in the BEE JOURNAL; I am only a beginner, but wish to keep pace with the most modern ways of bee-keeping. As this is the time for hive-making I also wish to get the best plan of making the top bar of the frames for fastening the foundation. I am making mine $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches, with $\frac{3}{8}$ above the sides and running a cut in the bottom $\frac{3}{8}$ deep, and bevel from the top $\frac{3}{8}$ to the bottom groove and then cut off one-half, thus leaving an open space in which to lay the foundation and tack on the piece that came out. I used them last season and found them to work very well.

GEO. ROGERS.

Hollin, Ont., Jan. 2, 1883.

[The thickness of the wood for the small sections is one-eighth of an inch. Many bee-keepers make the top-bars of broad frames as you suggest, and like them. It makes but little difference, so long as the top bar is stiff, and the foundation strongly fastened. Any way that will accomplish this, will do.—Ed.]

Satisfied.

I had, in the spring, 9 colonies of hybrids and Italians; increased to 27, or 200 per cent., and obtained, of nice comb honey, 396 lbs., or 44 lbs. per colony, spring count, and did not buy a queen nor use any empty comb or foundation, and lost but little time out of my shop, attending to them. I sell all my honey at 20 cents per pound. I think there are about 200 colonies of bees in Wabash, and about one-half are blacks, kept in the style of our grandfathers; the other half are Italians and hybrids, kept in different sorts of movable frame hives, by different sorts of men, and I am the only one, as far as I know, that takes any bee paper.

J. COPELAND.

Allendale, Ill., Dec. 27, 1882.

A Question—Why Is It?

We are wintering 240 colonies of bees—80 colonies out doors in chaff hives, and the rest in an underground cellar. Those in the cellar are wintering well. The colonies out of doors are located in four different places; 18 at our home apiary, 10 three-fourths of a mile northwest, 14 two miles south, and 38 four mile south of home apiary.

These colonies were all prepared for winter in the same manner, were strong in numbers and well supplied with honey. The *flora* of the four localities is the same. The colonies in three of the localities mentioned are in a fine condition. The 38 colonies four miles from the home apiary are suffering badly with dysentery, and we shall probably lose nearly all of them. I would like to have you make the above statement in the columns of the JOURNAL and ask the bee masters to give a reason why the 38 colonies are affected and not the rest.

S. F. NEWMAN.

Newark, O., Dec. 29, 1882.

A Satisfactory Showing.

My bees in good order for winter. I have now 80 colonies, packed in chaff. I started in the spring with 50 colonies; they gave me 48 pounds of comb honey per colony. Those run for extracted honey, gave me 100 pounds per colony; which I sold at from $12\frac{1}{2}$ to 16 cents per pound and the comb honey at 16 to 20 cents per pound at home. The weather is mild; just right for bees.

J. H. KENNEDY.

Little York, N. Y. Dec. 28, 1882.

In Good Condition.

I began, in the spring, with 17 colonies of black bees; obtained 1,050 lbs. of extracted honey and 200 lbs. in the comb, in one-pound sections, and increased to 38 colonies, all in good condition for the winter.

WM. COLEMAN.

Devizes, Ont., Dec. 21, 1882.

Over 100 Pounds to the Colony.

I commenced in the spring with 54 colonies; increased to 80 and obtained 5,500 lbs. of honey, of which 4,500 was comb and 1,000 extracted. Our bees were in splendid condition for winter.

L. D. ORMSBY.

Pierpont, Ohio, Dec. 26, 1882.

Bees Enjoying Their Warm Quarters.

It has been a very poor year in this section for apiarists, bees having gathered no white honey and but a light yield of dark honey. But, nevertheless, I must have the BEE JOURNAL for 1883, all the same. I have 26 colonies in the cellar, evidently enjoying their warm quarters.

J. H. SHELDON.

Dorset, Vt., Dec. 22, 1882.

Mexican Clover for Bees.

My report for 1882 is as follows: Spring count 39, increase 28, total 67; sold 17. The average per colony for honey was about 30 lbs., in all 2,000 lbs. Owing to the cold weather, during the spring and summer, they did not do well. Cupalo gum yielded splendidly, but red rod was a failure; these are the only flowers that amount to anything. I have moved them across the river to where there is an abundance of white clover and poplar. I will try some sweet clover on the soil we have here, which is black loam. I have also some Mexican clover seed,

which is said to bloom luxuriantly, the season through. Has anyone ever tried the same, and is it a good plant? We will test it this season and report.

HEAD & BROWN.

Thebes, Ill., Dec. 20, 1882.

Likes to Work with Bees.

I like to work with bees, but, as for getting any profit out of them, we in central Ohio are far behind. I started last spring with 18 colonies, increased to 35; took about 175 lbs. of honey, mostly extracted; this makes a man feel as though he was a small potato, after reading some of the bouncing reports. Some of them certainly look a little *fishy*.

JOHN M. PARSON.

Tippecanoe City, Ohio, Dec. 22, 1882.

Packed in a Bee Cellar.

I started in the spring with nine colonies, and have increased to 19, by natural swarming, and have obtained 500 lbs. of comb honey, and 500 lbs. of extracted. I realized 15 to 20 cents per pound in my home market. I have them all packed for the winter in a bee cellar.

F. A. GIBSON.

Racine, Wis., Dec. 23, 1882.

Packed with Buckwheat Chaff.

I put into winter quarters, last year, 13 colonies, on the summer stands; one starved, leaving 12 to start with, last spring; they increased to 32. I took 800 lbs. of extracted and 200 lbs. of comb honey. I winter $\frac{1}{2}$ of them in the cellar and the others on the summer stands, packed with buckwheat chaff. They appear to be all doing well.

S. J. CHURCH.

Cedar Rapids, Iowa, Dec. 27, 1882.

Good Prospect.

I have been quite successful the past year, having averaged 100 lbs. of comb honey, per colony, spring count, and increased from 70 to 121 colonies. My honey was all gathered in the prize section, the largest number from any one colony that I remember was 106, which is about 200 lbs. I sold it at from 14 to 18 cts. per lb., mostly at Indianapolis. Our prospects for next year are good at the present time.

B. Z. SMITH.

Tuscola, Ill., Dec. 27, 1882.

Centralizing the Honey Market.

Bee-men ought to be combined and have but one wholesale house or dealer. The honey should be in a salable condition and all should be shipped to him. One dealer can handle all of our produce to advantage. Then the merchants will know where to send to get the lowest price, and we shall know where to ship our produce and get what it is worth. Then the market quotations will be alike in all the papers. I have 112 colonies in good condition. Bees have not gathered much surplus here for two years, but mine have been on the gain. There are some 400 colonies of bees in this county, yet we cannot supply the market. There has been some extracted honey sent here and sold for 20 cts. per lb.

CHAS. FOLLETT.

Osage, Iowa, Jan. 2, 1883.

200 Pounds from One Colony.

I shall pay more attention to marketing my honey hereafter, and want to adopt the newest methods for doing it. I could not get along at all without the BEE JOURNAL. Had it not been for it I should have made a poor show at bee-keeping, but, as it is, I have taken 9,000 lbs. of extracted and 110 lbs. of comb honey, as well as 200 lbs. of beeswax from 70 colonies in the spring and increased them to 130, in good condition, by natural swarming. They could have been increased to 200, had I the hives to put them in. The largest yield from one colony, was 220 lbs. of honey.

W. H. MCLENDON.

Lake Village, Ark., Dec. 20, 1882.

One Continued Flow of Honey.

I commenced the season of 1882 with 20 colonies; 10 in Langstroth hives and 10 in box hives; transferred those in box hives to Langstroth hives on May 1. It being wet and cold, I had to feed until June 3, when the white clover blossoms began to "nod their heads at the bees," which are the Italians, hybrids and blacks. They soon took the hint, and we had one continued flow of honey from that time on. I increased to 45 colonies, obtained 2,000 lbs. of comb and 1,000 of extracted honey. The bees are in a good dry cellar, waiting for the balmy days of spring to come.

WM. HEALD.

Mt. Sterling, Iowa, Dec. 22, 1882.

Bees Pay Well.

I began the season with 14 colonies, 4 of which were transferred in May. one colony did nothing during the whole season, consequently I can really count but 13 available. I ran 8 of the colonies for extracted honey, with sections for side storing in several of them. I now have 30 colonies all put into winter quarters on the summer stands, packed in hay, and sheltered entirely from rain or snow, and protected on the west and north by a board fence. I had 10 swarms and increased 6 by division. Introduced untested 12 queens, 9 of which were successful, all producing apparently so far an excellent offspring. My honey product foots up, 751 lbs. one-pound sections; 234 lbs. bulk; 1,000 lbs. extracted; in all 2,015 lbs. really from spring count of 13 colonies. You remember, 2 seasons since, of selling me a queen; she produced beautiful bees and active workers. This season that colony gave me 284 lbs. of honey, and an increase of 5 swarms, the last of which came out on Aug. 27, filled the brood chamber and gave 22 lbs. of nice surplus comb honey. I think my net results would have been at least 1,000 lbs. larger had I given strict attention at the proper time. This does not near compete with some of the reports, but when coming from one who is not a practical bee-keeper, it gives you an idea what a man of average intelligence may do, even with the pressing duties of another business. I believe I can, in localities in this country, buy land cheap, and with 150 or 200 colonies, that have pasturage intelligently

prepared, make \$1,500 to \$2,000 clear money yearly, besides paying some attention to stock or poultry.

F. A. GROVE.

Kirksville, Mo., Dec. 30, 1882.

Size of the Half-Pound Sections.

After spending a few days with two of the brightest and most experienced bee-keepers in this country, I have settled, in my own mind, the size of section that I shall use to hold one-half pound gross, viz.: $4\frac{1}{4} \times 2$ 13-16 inches plump, by $1\frac{1}{4}$, or, more exactly, 7 to the foot for separators, or $1\frac{1}{2}$ without. This measurement, $4\frac{1}{4}$, is adapted to the old length of fixtures, cases, broad frames, etc. The 2 13-16 piece is such a width as makes 3 fill the place of 2, $4\frac{1}{4}$, thus, 6 of them fill a broad frame in length. The $1\frac{1}{4}$ with, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches without separators, is such a thickness as will fit my case, 8 to the foot, but necessitates a change and addition of cases and partitions, using 5 instead of 3. For the broad frames it simply means cut them down $\frac{1}{4}$ in thickness and use separators. If I used broad frames at all I should surely use the separators. While this section is not adapted to either case or broad frames, just as they are, it requires an alteration that costs but very little in either capital or labor, and the comb it will contain will be one well adapted to storing and finishing rapidly, shipping safely and selling quickly. Do not be in a hurry to change from the one-pound section where you have them all in working order. You may be sorry if you do. Wait and see what the market says when plenty of both are there.

JAMES HEDDON.

Dowagiac, Mich., Jan. 1, 1883.

Bees in Good Condition.

My 58 colonies of bees are in good condition. Some gave me 28 lbs. of comb honey, and some 50 to 60 lbs. of extracted honey. I think any number of the BEE JOURNAL is worth to me all it costs for a year.

G. W. ASHBY.

Valley Station, Ky.

Abundantly Satisfied.

Just received the last number of the BEE JOURNAL for 1882, and I have it in the Emerson Binder, and on looking over the numbers, I cannot tell you how well satisfied I am, to think I have them all in, clean and snug. Without the binder, there would have been great risk of soiling the numbers, to say nothing of them being laid aside; but with the binder, all this is avoided. To all bee-keepers who do not take the BEE JOURNAL, I would say, take it for one year; you do not know the loss you suffer by not taking it; and to all who take the JOURNAL, and not the binder, I would advise, take it, you will never regret it. It will do more than merely satisfy you; if you have any phrenological bump of order, you will be compelled to say and do as I advise; you will be compelled to acknowledge that you are abundantly satisfied.

EDWARD MOORE.

East St. Barrie, Ont., Dec. 29, 1882.

Queen Born without Wings.

In a letter published in the *Bulletin D'Apiculture de la Somme* just to hand, there is the following, which is interesting to all scientific bee-keepers: "Miss Josephine Chinni, of Bologna, Italy, a distinguished apiarist and queen breeder, has a queen bee which was born without wings, and, for all that, has been a very good layer of drone eggs, and worker eggs also. If you want to know more details, write her, and I do not fear contradiction."

ARTHUR TODD.

Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 25, 1882.

Correction.

On page 809 of the BEE JOURNAL for Dec. 20, in the 10th line from the bottom of the first column, for the word "Heddon's," read Lowmaster's Wagon Works, O. A. B. MASON.

Enticed to Take a Flight.

On Christmas day it was so pleasant that our bees came out from the hives. Next morning I found great numbers dead at the entrances. Was it so cold that they died before going back in? Or what? It would hardly do, would it—to open the hives and look in?

M. E. STEVENS.

Lebanon, Ohio, December 29, 1882.

[Of course, they became chilled and could not return to the hives. While the sun was warm—the air was very cold. They were probably old bees that would soon have died.—ED.]

Bees Pay Better than Stock.

My apiary, which remunerates for labor spent, is the best of anything yet. My 300 head of feeding steers and 250 head of fat hogs afford me no greater pleasure than my bees. The steers cannot compete with the bees for the amount of capital invested, and one is just as gentle as the other. I have hardly a steer but what I can ride, and my bees are just as tame, when necessary to get near them. I saw Mr. Jackson Woodward, of Mahaska county, who said that from 40 colonies this year he obtained 90 swarms, put back 60, leaving him 70 colonies, all told. From these he took 2,600 lbs. of extracted and 500 lbs. of comb honey. He is using the improved Langstroth hive, and is selling off all he has in the old form, at \$10 per colony. My bees fairly swarmed on my canning corn, this summer. I think it pays well to plant it for its honey qualities, if nothing more; but corn brought at the canning factory, \$12 per acre, after the bees were done with it. My buckwheat did well. G. B. OLNEY.

Atlantic, Iowa, Dec. 23, 1882.

Honey Market at Home.

I commenced the season with 60 colonies; increased to 100 by natural swarming; obtained 3,000 lbs. comb honey, all stored in one-pound sections; sold it for 18 cts., wholesale, at home. WM. COURTNEY.

Richview, Ill., Dec. 29, 1882.

THE AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL

ADVERTISING RATES for 1883.

20 cents per line of space, each insertion,

For either the Weekly or Monthly Editions.

A line of this type will contain about 8 words; TWELVE lines will occupy ONE-INCH of space. Transient Advertisements payable in advance. Editorial Notices, 50 cents per line.

SPECIAL RATES.—Advertisements will be inserted in both Weekly and Monthly editions, at the following prices, if wholly paid in advance:

SPACE.	One month	Two mo'ths	Three mo'ths	Six mo'ths	One Year.
1 in. 12 lines	10.00	18.00	25.00	38.00	50.00
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4 in. 48 lines	32.00	50.00	65.00	90.00	125.00
5 in. 60 lines	40.00	60.00	75.00	110.00	150.00
6 in. 72 lines	45.00	70.00	90.00	130.00	175.00

For the Weekly alone, 20 per cent. less than the above rates. On yearly advertisements, payments may be made quarterly, but must be in advance.

Advertisements withdrawn before the expiration of the contract, will be charged the full rate for the time the advertisement is inserted.

THOMAS G. NEWMAN,
925 West Madison Street., Chicago, Ill.

Special Notices.

The American Express Company money order system is the cheapest, safest and most convenient way of remitting small sums of money. Their rates for \$1 to \$5 are 5 cents; over \$5 to \$10, 8 cents. They can be purchased at any point where the company have an office, except Canada, and can be made payable at any one of the company's 4,000 offices.

For safety, when sending money to this office get either a post office or express money order, a bank draft on New York or Chicago, or register the letter. Postage stamps of any kind may be sent for amounts less than one dollar. Local checks are subject to a discount of 25 cents at Chicago banks.

Emerson Binders—made especially for the BEE JOURNAL, are lettered in gold on the back, and make a very convenient way of preserving the BEE JOURNAL as fast as received. They will be sent, post-paid, for 75 cents, for the Weekly; or for the Monthly, 50 cents. They cannot be sent by mail to Canada.

Articles for publication must be written on a separate piece of paper from items of business.

CLUBBING LIST.

We supply the **American Bee Journal** and any of the following periodicals, one year, at the prices quoted in the last column of figures. The first column gives the regular price of both. All postage is prepaid by the publishers.

	Publishers' Price.	Club
The Weekly Bee Journal,.....	\$2 00..	
and Gleanings in Bee-Culture (A. I. Root) 3 00..	2 75	
Bee-Keepers' Magazine (A. J. King) 3 25..	3 00	
Bee-Keepers' Exchange (Houk & Peet) 3 00..	2 75	
Bee-Keepers' Guide (A. G. Hill).....	2 50..	2 35
Kansas Bee-Keeper.....	2 00..	2 40
The 6 above-named papers.....	6 35..	5 50

The Weekly Bee Journal one year and Prof. Cook's Manual (bound in cloth) 3 25..	3 00
Bees and Honey, (T. G. Newman) " 2 75..	2 50
Binder for Weekly Bee Journal.....	2 75.. 2 50
Apiary Register for 100 colonies.....	3 50.. 3 00
Apiary Register for 200 colonies.....	4 00.. 3 50

The **Monthly Bee Journal** and any of the above, \$1 less than the figures in the last column.

Sample Copies of the AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL will be sent *free* to any person. Any one intending to get up a club can have sample copies sent to the persons they desire to interview, by sending the names to this office.

Examine the Date following your name on the wrapper label of this paper; it indicates the end of the month to which you have paid your subscription on the BEE JOURNAL.

Ribbon Badges, for bee-keepers, on which are printed a large bee in gold, we send for 10 cts. each, or \$8 per 100.

The BEE JOURNAL is mailed at the Chicago postoffice every Tuesday, and any irregularity in its arrival is due to the postal employees, or some cause beyond our control.

Attention is called to a few changes in our clubbing list for 1883, as given on this page. Those interested will please take notice.

We carefully mail the BEE JOURNAL to every subscriber, but should any be lost in the mails we will cheerfully send another, if notified before all the edition is exhausted.

Renewals may be made at any time; but all papers are stopped at the expiration of the time paid for, unless requested to be continued.

Our new location, No. 925 West Madison St., is only a few doors from the new branch postoffice. We have a telephone and any one in the city wishing to talk to us through it will please call for No. 7087—that being our telephone number.

Honey as Food and Medicine.

A new edition, revised and enlarged, the new pages being devoted to new Recipes for Honey Medicines, all kinds of cooking in which honey is used, and healthful and pleasant beverages.

We have put the price of them low to encourage bee-keepers to scatter them far and wide. Single copy 6 cents, postpaid; per dozen, 50 cents; per hundred, \$4.00. On orders of 100 or more, we print, if desired, on the cover-page, "Presented by," etc., (giving the name and address of the bee-keeper who scatters them). This alone will pay him for all his trouble and expense—enabling him to dispose of his honey at home, at a good profit.

The Apiary Register.

All who intend to be systematic in their work in the apiary, should get a copy and commence to use it.

For 50 colonies (120 pages).....\$1 00
" 100 colonies (220 pages)..... 1 50
" 200 colonies (420 pages)..... 2 00

The larger ones can be used for a few colonies, give room for an increase of numbers, and still keep the record all together in one book, and are therefore the most desirable ones.

When writing to this office on business, our correspondents should not write anything for publication on the same sheet of paper, unless it can be torn apart without interfering with either portion of the letter. The editorial and business departments are separate and distinct, and when the business is mixed up with items for publication it often causes confusion. They may both be sent in one envelope but should be written on separate pieces of paper.

Do not let your numbers of the BEE JOURNAL for 1882 be lost. The best way to preserve them is to procure a binder and put them in. They are very valuable for reference.

Advertisements intended for the BEE JOURNAL must reach this office by Saturday of the previous week.

Bee Pasturage a Necessity.—We have just issued a new pamphlet giving our views on this important subject, with suggestions what to plant, and when and how. It is illustrated with 26 engravings, and will be sent postpaid to any address for 10 cents.

Our Premiums for Clubs.

Any one sending us a club of two subscribers for 1883, for the Weekly, with \$4, will be entitled to a copy of Bees and Honey, in cloth, postpaid.

For three subscribers, with \$6, we will send Cook's Manual, in paper, Emerson's Binder for the Weekly, or Apiary Register for 50 colonies.

For four subscribers, with \$8, we will send Cook's Manual in cloth, or Apiary Register for 100 colonies.

For five subscribers, with \$10, we will send the Apiary Register for 200 colonies, Quinby's New Bee-Keeping, Root's A B C of Bee Culture, or an extra copy of the Weekly BEE JOURNAL for one year.

To get any of the above premiums for the Monthly BEE JOURNAL send double the number of subscribers, and the same amount of money.

We will send Cook's Manual in cloth, or an Apiary Register for 100 colonies, and Weekly BEE JOURNAL for one year, for \$3.00; or with King's Text-Book, in cloth, for \$2.75; or with Bees and Honey, in cloth, \$2.50. The Monthly BEE JOURNAL and either of the above for one dollar less.

Subscription Credits.—After sending subscriptions to this office, we would respectfully ask every one to look at the label on the wrapper of the next two papers, and there they will find the credit indicated thus: Those who have paid for the first six months of this year will find "June 83" after their names. Those who have paid for the whole year will find "Dec. 83" on their papers. The credit runs to the end of the month indicated.

The credit given on THAT LABEL is a sufficient notification of subscriptions due and receipt for payments made. If not so indicated within two weeks after sending money to us, you may be sure something is wrong, and should write to us about it. It will save annoyance and trouble if our subscribers will give this matter due attention.

Postage stamps, of one, two or three cent denomination, accepted for fractional parts of a dollar; but money is preferred.

Constitutions and By-Laws for local Associations \$2.00 per 100. The name of the Association printed in the blanks for 50 cents extra.

Honey and Beeswax Market.

OFFICE OF AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL.
Monday, 10 a. m., January 8, 1882.

The following are the latest quotations for honey and beeswax received up to this hour:

Quotations of Cash Buyers.

CHICAGO.

HONEY—The supply of extracted honey is fully up to the demand. My quotations are: 7c. for dark and 9c. for light, delivered here.
BEESWAX—It is quite scarce. I am paying 27c. for good yellow wax, on arrival; dark and off colors, 17@22c.

AL. H. NEWMAN, 923 W. Madison St.

CINCINNATI.

HONEY—The demand is good for extracted in barrels as well as in glass jars and tin buckets; arrivals are fair. The demand is fair for comb honey, which, however, is not cheap enough to make trade lively. Extracted brings 7@10c. on arrival; comb honey, 14@20c.

BEESWAX—Is scarce and brings 20@27c. on arrival.

CHAS. F. MUTH.

Quotations of Commission Merchants.

CHICAGO.

HONEY—The demand for comb honey does not keep pace with the receipts. There is a large surplus on this market at present, and prices are from 2 to 3c. lower than last month.
We quote: white comb honey, in 1@2 lb. sections, 17@15c. Dark comb honey, hardly any demand. It is held at 12@15c. Extracted—White brings from 9@10c.; dark, 8@9c.; kegs, half-barrels and casks bring about same price.

BEESWAX—Choice Yellow, 30c.; dark to medium, 18@25c.

R. A. BURNETT, 161 South Water St.

SAN FRANCISCO.

HONEY—Business in this line has been extremely dull the past week. Quotations are little more than nominal.

White comb, 17@20c.; dark to good, 11@13@14c.; extracted, choice to extra white, 8@9@10c.; dark and candied, 7@8c.

BEESWAX—We quote 25@28c.

STEARNS & SMITH, 423 Front Street.

ST. LOUIS.

HONEY—Dull. Comb, at 16c. for large or hard to 18@20c. for choice bright in small packages; extracted at 8@9c.; strained, 6@7c.; choice, in smaller quantities, brings more.

BEESWAX—Prime bright steady at 27@28c.

W. T. ANDERSON & CO., 117 N. Main Street.

CLEVELAND.

HONEY—Has changed in price a very little, we find it necessary to sell all grades about 1 cent per lb. less. Best white, in 1 lb. sections, 20@21c. per pound; in 2 lb. sections, 18@20c. Extracted is very dull indeed, hardly any sale.

BEESWAX—Scarce, 28@30c.

A. C. KENDEL, 115 Ontario Street.

NEW YORK.

HONEY—There is only a moderate supply of choice to fancy white clover honey, and prices are still held firmly, though the demand is not large. Buckwheat and extracted honey continue slow.

We quote: White clover, first quality, 1 lb. boxes, 25c.; 2 lb. boxes, 23@25c.; buckwheat, 1 lb. boxes, 20c.; 2 lb. boxes, 18c. Extracted, white, 11@12c.; dark, 8@9c.

BEESWAX—The supply has been light and prime lots held a shade higher.

Western pure, 30@31c.; southern, pure, 31@32c.

D. W. QUINBY, 105 Park Place.

BOSTON.

HONEY—Our market is fairly active. We quote: 1 lb. sections at 30c.; 1 lb. sections, 22@25c.; 2 lb. sections, 20@22c. Extracted, 10c. per lb. Good lots of extracted are wanted in kegs or barrels.

BEESWAX—30c.

CROCKER & BLAKE, 57 Chatham Street.

Special Notice.

It gives me pleasure to announce that Dr. A. X. Illinski, of East St. Louis, Ill., and myself, have formed a co-partnership in bee-keeping, queen-rearing and supply furnishing. The Doctor is well known as an enterprising, progressive, and enthusiastic bee-keeper, of ample means. The style of the new firm will be "Flanagan & Illinski," and the management of the business will be conducted by myself as heretofore. E. T. FLANAGAN.
Belleville, Ill., Jan. 3, 1883.

Catalogues Received.—We have received copies of the following price lists for 1883:

James Fornerook & Co., Watertown, Wis.—"One-Piece Sections," etc.

Merriam & Falconer, Jamestown, N. Y.—"Apiarian Supplies" of all kinds.

J. S. Tadlock, Luling, Texas.—"Bee-Keepers' Supplies."

J. V. Caldwell, Cambridge, Ill.—"Supplies for the Apiary."

A. C. Nellis, Canajoharie, N. Y.—Catalogue of "Garden, Field and Flower Seeds."

Preparation of Honey for the Market, including the production and care of both comb and extracted honey, instructions on the exhibition of bees and honey at Fairs, etc. This is a new 10 cent pamphlet, of 32 pages.

It Pays.—I have sold all of my sweet clover seed. Advertisements in the AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL pay.

I. R. GOOD.

Nappanee, Ind., Dec. 24, 1882.

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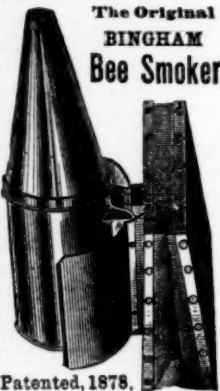
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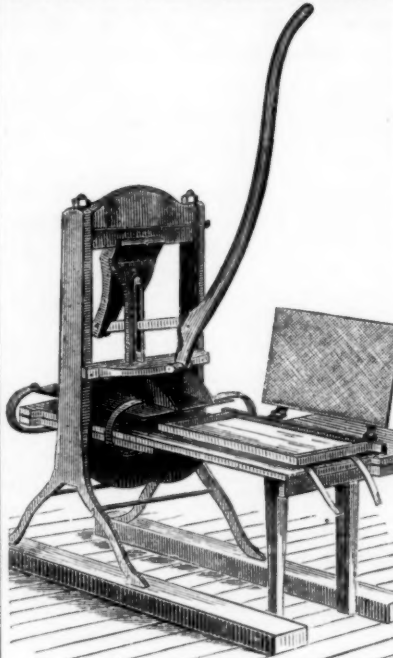
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Carefully prepared for beginners.—Farmers Cabinet, Amherst, N. H.
A very valuable work to those engaged in bee-raising.—News, Prairie City, Iowa.

We advise all who keep bees to send for this excellent work.—Journal, Louisiana, Mo.
Its chapter on marketing honey is worth many times its cost.—Citizen, Pulaski, Tenn.

Carefully prepared, and of vast importance to bee-raisers.—Indianian, Clinton, Ind.

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Just such a work as should be in the hands of every beginner with bees.—News, Keithsburg, Ill.

A valuable work for all who are interested in the care and management of bees.—Democrat, Allegheny, Mich.

The most perfect work for the price ever yet produced on the subject of bee-culture.—Anti-Monopolist, Lebanon, Mo.

The engravings are fine. It is gotten up in the very best style, and is cheap at the price.—Farmer, Cleveland, O.

It comprises all that is necessary for successful bee-culture, save experience and good judgment.—Daily Republican, Utica, N. Y.

A manual, containing all the newest discoveries in the management of these little workers.—Plain Dealer, St. Lawrence, N. Y.

Full of practical instruction, that no one who contemplates keeping bees can do without.—Farmers' Journal, Louisville, Ky.

Gives minute details for the management and manipulations necessary to make bee-keeping a success.—Col. Valley and Farm.

It embraces every subject that can interest the beginner in bee-culture. The engravings perfectly illustrate the text.—Farm and Fireside, Springfield, O.

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Describes all the newest discoveries in the art, by which the production of delicious and health-giving honey is obtained, as well as how to prepare it for the market in the most attractive shape.—Signal, Napoleon, O.

Contains a vast fund of information in regard to bee-culture. He who would keep abreast of the times must keep posted in all the improvements in his line. We advise all interested to get a copy of this book.—Daily Times, San Bernardino, Cal.

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